Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month ... SUNDAY, per Year... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month ... Postage to foreign countries added.

Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejet d articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

William McKinley.

By one of the most emphatic votes ever polled, this country declared its intention yesterday to go on as it has been going. It holds fast to the blessings of prosperity. It continues its way along the path of progress. It again repudiates the repudiators. It keeps the flag aloft.

No process of reasoning can make of this magnificent victory anything else than an endorsement and approval of the Administration of President McKINLEY.

Wherever the Republican pluralities are less than they were four years ago, wherever Bryanism shows apparent gains, the explanation is obvious. Democrats have returned by thousands to their former political allegiance; not because they hoped by their votes to elect BRYAN, but because they believed his defeat so certain that they might safely take advantage of the occasion to resume regular relations with the party to which they have always belonged

WILLIAM MCKINLEY is the minn who made possible the election of a Republican Presi-

May his second term be as glorious, as productive, and as beneficent as has been

Constitution Making in Cuba.

It was an impressive and interesting spectacle that was presented in Havana on Monday of this week, when the Cuban Constitutional Convention was opened by Governor General Woop, It was impressive because a mighty nation then and there proved to the world its purpose to keep the promise made on April 18. 1898, to give absolute independence to a weaker people struggling to be free. It was interesting because the construction ment is the highest civil function that can be performed by man. The unseiffsh position taken by the United

States with regard to Cuba is not the less majestic and magnanimous because it is not entirely without precedent in history Repeatedly during the Persian and Peloponnesian wars was the triumph of the Athenian arms followed not by the conquest of Greek cities but by the liberation of them from alien or oligarchical oppression. Upon the final overthrow of Macedon the Roman victor proclaimed the restoration of the liberties of Helius. More than once during the early Middle Ages would one Italian Commonwealth out of pure sympathy put forth its strength for the deliverance of another from a foreign or domestic tyrant. Louis XI. of France helped the Switzers to make their memorable stand against CHARLES the Bold. Queen ELIZA-BETH sent English soldiers to assist the Dutch Republic in its desperate contest against the power of Spain. Scarcely was the French Revolution well under way than its chief spokesmen announced that Liberty, like Islam, should be propavetian Republic.

and Scene. Nor can there be any doubt pines. that, had the plan considered at one time an attempt made to reconquer Spanish the United States and Alaska from those sleek organiz referivate gains from public on-

from the rule of Spain It will at the same time be acknowledged it acknowledges are not exact. that none of the precedents just mentioned quite measures up to the standard of dis- suffered the loss of sixty-six men by disinterestedness set by the United States charge for disability during the year endin its relations to Caba. Not long did the ling June 30; yet one-third of the regiment Romans respect those fiberties of Hellas was in the United States during that time. which Flaminists proclaimed, and when two bettallons serving in Cuba. The the French Republic was succeeded by the Sevent's Cavalry lost sixty-five men: it Consulate and the Empire, the Batavian, spent the entire year in Cuba. The Fourth Cisalpine, Parthenopean and Helvetian Infantry, serving in Manila, lost sixtyrepublics crased to exist. Neither is . he record of the Spanish-speaking com- was in the United States, lost fifty-eight nonwealths emirely unblomished. There have been wars made not for liberation but for subjugation, not only among the Central American States but between for two years, lost fifty-four. But the Colombia and Venezuela, between Chili Sixteenth Infantry lost only ten, though and Peru and between Argentina and It has been in the islands since June of last Bruguay. In our own time we have seen the little State of Paraguay almost annihilated.

It is further to be noted that in none of these aggressive wars among republics has the aggressor been beset with so great a temptation as has assailed the United States in the case of Cuba. From a strategical point of view that island is even now of incalculable importance our Gulf States and the Mississippi Valley, and its importance will be tremendously increased on the opening of the Nicaragua Canal. A single glance at the map would doubtless have raised up for us apologists among European strategists and statesmen, had our Government failed regiment. In the same way the Fourth to carry out the compact upon which it Cavalry, all of which is in the Philippines. entered on April 18, 1898 The American has lost only thirteen men, while the Ninth. people have held, however, that the nation's in the United States until within a few word, once given, must be kept, and that only in compliance with the unbiassed facts among the Post's figures that militate request of a majority of the Cubans them. selves would we abate a jot of the promised independence. All this notwithstanding.

of gratitude and enlightened self-interest independent Cuba will in binding and irrevocable way enter into such relations with the liberator State as shall forever assure us against a hostile use of the island, while, on the oth rhand, Cuba will be relieved from the necessity of maintaining

a costly navy and a large army. In framing Cuba's organic law, will her Constitutional Conventio be guided to a certain extent by th examples of the United States and England's scif-governing colonists, or will it be more influenced by the Constitutions of France, of Switzerla d and of the Latin-Americ n common-Paris-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and | wealths? That is, as we | ave said, a question of much interest, and we shall invite attention to it at another time.

Does This End Bryan?

An interesting despatch from Indianapolis represents Mr. BRYAN as announcing informally, on the eve of election day, that he would never again be a candidate for President. This remark, the despatch goes on to say, was "dropped without comment" by the Bryanites to whom it was addressed. "It was understood to mean that BRYAN was worn out with the exertions he had made, and simply expressed a feeling that might wear away under rest and recuperation."

Probably so. the public in a speech which he delivered day, the 29th of last September. He was then in fine feather, and he said:

"Sufficient for the day are the evils of to-day. The Republicans reliced when they thrashed me four earwago. I know they rejoiced, for I read it in the I am a young man, and in the course of nature I shall be here se end years. I say this for the benefit of those Republican papers which pitch

That was perhaps the most significant ing the entire campaign. It revealed his does not care how many more hundreds party he fought against. of millions of dollars his ambition may cost this country. Under other circumstances Mr. BRYAN's words at Grand Forks might be alarming. He evidently believes that he is going to be permitted to try again, at every quadrennial period, the experiment in which he has twice conspicuously failed. He thinks that the Democracy is going to continue to subordinate to his personal ambition its hopes of success, year after year, until some lucky accident or some now unforeseen combination of political forces carries him into the White House. He is yet a young man, he of a stable and efficient scheme of govern- , says. He is only forty, although he has already run twice for President, and twice been defeated. His expectation of life, according to the actuaries' tables, promises actual self. him several more chances. There will be not less than seven more Presidential elections before Mr. BRYAN is seventy years old. His imagination has preempted these seven

opportunities as his own. Whatever may be the effect of rest and recuperation upon him, it is reasonably certain in what way rest and recuperation will work with his party. From this time on, the main purpose of at least a powerful faction of the Democracy will not be to shape its course for the gratification of Mr. BRYAN'S political ambition, but to wrest from his hands the control of their national organization.

Will they succeed? Probably. But, just as probably, not without reckoning, in one way or another, with the man who leaped upon the Democracy's shoulders at the chology, the returns this morning seem to Chicago Convention.

Introducing the subject by an editorial, gated with the sword, and they presently the Erening Post printed on Friday last called into independent existence the in a "special despatch" two tables showing Batavian Republic, the Cisalpine Republic, the number of men in each Regular and the Parthenopean Republic and the Hel- Volunteer organization in our army who had been discharged for disability during In the New World, also, there have been the year ending June 30 last; and drew examples of sacrifices cheerfully borne from them the conclusion that "not all by one country for the sake of fulfilling the story is told of the hardships of camanother's aspiration for self-government, paigning in the tropics with an army re-But for the a coor derived from France, cruited from denizens of the temperate first in the form of money and munitions zone by the list of killed and wounded, of war and then in the shape of fleets and or of dead from all causes, . . . The armies, it would probably have been im- morbidity in an army often speaks more maintain an eight years' fight against conditions surrounding it." The figures Great Britain. It was an Argentine force appear to show that out of 65,000 Regulars which, under Gen. Six Martin, crossed in the army, 2,388, or 314 per cent, were the Andes and aided the Chillans to throw discharged for disability; and that out of off the Scanish voke. Peru, in turn, upon 31000 volunteers 258, or one-eighth of 1 which the spaniards supposed their grasp per cent, were so discharged. All the to be unshakable, was twice liberated; Volunteers except the Porto Rico regiment, first and temporarily, by a mixed force of " which as it was not recruited in the Argentines and Chillans: secondly and temperate zone, has been left out of these decisively, by Colombians under Bollvan averages entirely," were in the Philip-

The Evening Post says very truly that by the Holy Alliance been adopted and it is impossible to separate the troops in Samual J. Randall once led in the House, this America, local jealousies and dissensions serving in the tropical possessions. Yet portunities should not be permitted to retain would have been suspended and all the in spite of this fact it undertakes to prove Spanish-American communities would have the evil effects of tropical climate on cooperated to make good their deliverance; "denizers of the temperate zone," and draws conclusions from premises which

The tables show that the First Infantry one men; the Sixth Cavairy, though it men. The Third Infantry, serving in the my and it makes me lealnus to see an inferior for Philippines, lost fifty-seven men; and the Fourteenth, which has been in the islands year; and we find that the Twenty-third Infantry, two battalions of which have been in the Philippines since July, 1808, has lost twenty-three men, while the Seventh Infantry, stationed entirely in the United States and Alaska, has lost thirtyone. Tropical dangers seem out of place in Alaska; and as the Seventh did not leave the United States during the Spanish war, it cannot be accused of having sowed in Cuba the seeds of tropical disease now bearing deadly fruit in Arctic regions. The Fourth Artillery has the smallest number of losses among the artillery regiments, and at the same time has more batteries in the Philippines than any other

against its deductions. But the Porto Rico regiment of Volunteers, excluded from consideration by the it is no unreasonable expectation that out | Evening Post, is additional evidence of the

weeks, lost thirty-three. There are other

inacouracy of the anti-imperialist newspaper's conclusions. The tables of losses are adduced to show the drain of the tropics on "denizens of the temperate zone. The Porto Rico regiment is omitted because " it was not recruited from the temperate zone," says the Evening Post in one paragraph, while in a preceding sentence the remark is made that that regiment had a larger percentage of discharges for disability than any other single regi-

ment " of Volunteers! Undoubtedly there are healthier places than the tropics, and more innocuous attended public schools, and about a million amusements than fighting; but the Evening Post certainly seems to be mistaken in its conclusion that life in the Philippines has had a particularly bad effect on the health days. Up to the year 1806 it had never been of our army. The increase of discharges so much as 110 days, and its increase is clearly for disability cannot be charged upon the climate; the small percentage of loss among the State and United States Volunteer regiments serving in the tropics alongside of the Regular troops shows that fact.

Roosevelt. Never were the political fates, which at first seemed greeted with some show of rebellion, more promptly submitted to to be and more splendidly served than by the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who yesterday was elected Vice-President of the United States. It dims in no degree Mr. BRYAN's conception of his political the lustre of President McKinley's unfuture was deliberately communicated to equalled share in the immense triumph of his party to say that ROOSEVELT, by the at Grand Forks in North Dakota on Satur- spirit of his personality and by the inspiring energy of his speech upon the stump, added strength to the Republican Presidential ticket in a year of supreme trial. What American public man can boast or

be grateful for such magnificent labor for his country? Mighty few. And probably none of them ever bore his honors with into me as it shey thought this was their last | a deeper sense of their overwhelming greatness or of the responsibilities that follow. All honor to ROOSEVELT! He has finished

utterance by the Democratic candidate dur- | a campaign of which the American pride will not be bounded by the line that dipersonal point of view. It showed that he vides the party he fought for from the

Hanna and the Victory Makers. The man who has endured the hardest

knocks in this campaign is justly entitled to the warmest congratulations.

We refer, of course, to the Hon. MAR-CUS ALONZO HANNA of Ohio. He has added to a fame that was previously unique. He has proved by his management of a second Presidential canvass that it was strict science, not luck, that distinguished his successful proceedings on the former occasion. At the same time, by judicious and satisfactory personal contact with his fellow citizens on the stump he has given them a new idea of his

The truth about Hayya-not merely the campaign truth, but the truth between campaigns and at all times-has been stated by nobody more accurately than by that observer of character who originally discovered what was the matter with Kansas. Writing for this month's McClure's Magaeine, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE remarks:

"HANNA is a representative American. He is the American average. Mr. BRYAN, emotional, fanatic, raw, represents American moments when mob spirit rages; but HANNA, with his apparent faults, which he does not deny nor his friends try to conceal, and with his undentable virtues-thrift, industry, practical sense, a cash register conscience, fidelity, love of truth; with his efficiency, and that covereth a multiude of sins: with his sense of humor, that anchors him to sanity-HANNA is a walking, breathing, living body of the American spirit."

So far as mathematics can supplant payjustify the foregoing estimate.

To the Hon. MARCUS A. HANNA and to his accomplished fellow campaig Republican National Executive Committee -at the East, JOSEPH H. MANLEY of Maine, true as steel and good as gold, Senator Scorr of West Virginia, FREDERICK S. GIBBS and CORNELIUS N. BLISS of New York and FRANKLIN MURPHY of New Jersev, and at the western headquarters HENRY C. PATNE of Wisconsin and his efficient colleagues-the nation owes gratitude to-day for their part in its deliverance from evil.

BENJAMIN ODELL and TIMOTHY WOODRUFF stand for a great victory, for which the people of the Empire State may well congratulate possible for our Revolutionary sires to loudly than its mortality concerning the themselves. So absorbed have they been in

egre is not a desirable person to sit next to in a capite convey three hird-Recause the negro is guaranteed rights by amendments to the national Constitution which a white man does not have This is a white man's coun

eigner given lights superior to mine.

Fourth-Because of the negro's self-assertiveness in the school- in white communities.

Fifth—To show more clearly the evil effects of the

ballot on the African race, let us compare an ex-slave, brought up in a good family, with the young negro just out of high school to-day. The former himself like a gentleman while the latter is too often a most pestiferous member of society Sixth-The laws which control crime among white men do not seem to have a sufficiently deterrent effect upon the black race. While imprisonment for a white

Is terrible in the disgrace it brings with it, for the negrott is more of a holiday. Seventh- There is another reason why all good citt gens should strive to keep a distinct line drawn between the two races. The intermarriage of negro with white is not desirable. It produces a race inferior to either t the parents, and every means should be used to

Rate autogonism is growing stronger all over the country, and the question is one that needs earnest thought and discussion. I do not believe the condition of the negro race in this land has been ben fited by the abolition of slavery, though I do believe that the change was of vast benefit to the white

P. P. SHARPLES. WEST CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 13.

No Adam and Eve Time Horse Show. From the Chicago Times-Herald. "Still, a horse show wouldn't have cut any forum to Adam and Eve's ume."

"Why not?"
"The people had no clothes to exhibit

AMERICAN SCHOOLING.

Interesting Report of United States Commis-Wat Tyler Mayo Says They Are Not Blood

thirsty-The Oyster-Planting Problem. sioner on Education. The report of the United States Commissione TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just of Education for the year ending June 30, 1899. read a clipping from THE SUN containing an which has just been issued by the Government interview with Capt. John Tyler, giving an account of the bloodthirstiness of the Poto-Printing Office, is, as usual, packed with information and statistics of value and of interest. The total enrolment of pupils in American exaggerated impression of the dangers conschools and colleges, public and private, was 16,738,862, which is an increase of 50,000 over nected with the oyster-planting industry in the previous year. About one person in every four and a half, then, was attending school during the year. More than fifteen million puptls and a half attended private schools and col-The average length of the school year in the public schools of the country was 143 2-10 due to the very great increase in our urban

in the high schools. One hundred thousand (103,251) students were enrolled in our colleges, public and private, and another fifty thousand in schools of medicine, law and theology. About one American In 500 was receiving a college training, therefore. The ratio is very high, but it appears beyond a doubt that there are places waiting for such special y trained men. Seven hundred thousand other pupils were receiving Instruction in academies, high schools and normal schools. The American Army has one commissioned officer to twenty-six men: the army of fifteen millions of school children had one puril receiving high school or college training to every ninety children in the primary and grammar grades.

of the public school children were in the primary

and grammar grades, and only half a million

population.

About fifteen millions (14,662,488)

Four hundred thousand teachers were in the common schools, and out of every hundred. sixty-eight were women. The average wages paid to the men teachers was \$15.25 monthly o the women, \$38 14. For the support of the public schools of the country about two hundred millions of dollars were raised, most of it by taxation. The proportional amount for each single individual in the United States was \$2.67. The total expenditure for each pupil was \$15.90, but the average daily expenliture was only 13 cents. Looked at in the latter fashion, the expenditure appears to be

The American people are better taught year by year. Not only do they receive more teaching, but the teaching is probably of better intellectual quality. In the public schools of the United States a child received, on the average, three years of training in 1870, four years in 1893 and four and four-tenths years in 1839, approximately. The amount of training given in different sections of the country varies very greatly, however. In the north Atlantic States (Maine to Pennsylvania), each child receives on the average 5 6-10 years of instruction; in the south Atlantic States (Delaware to Florida), each receives 2 8-10 years in the south central States (Kentucky to Arkansas), each receives 2 9-10 years; in the north central States (Ohio to Kansas), each receives 5 1-10 years: while in the Western States (Montana to California), each receives 5 3-10 years. The necessity for improvement in the Southern States in this matter is thus made obvious.

The Source of the Congo.

A correspondent asks what is regarded as the course of the Congo Liver. Different writers may give different answers to this question, and yet there seems to be only one that is satisfactory. If we regard the source of a river as that one of the founta pheads which is most eastern affluent of the Malagarazi tributary of Lake Tanganyika is the source of the Congo. It is south of Victoria Nyanza, fer toward the Indian Ocean If the more common view is adopted that the source of a river s that part of the fluvial system that contributes the largest volume of water, then the Chambez, the upper course of the Luapulu, must be regarded as the parent stream. It rises not far from the south end of Lake Tanganyika.

tific and ph losophical character that point to another river as the real source of the Congo. Geologists have proved that a large part of the Congo basin is a depression, roughly circular in form, which was once the bed of an ancient inland sea, completely surrounded by higher la ds and mountain ranges. The level of this lake gradually rose till its wat is noured over the lowest part of the weste n rim that hemmed it in, and thus a cutting was gradually made that drained the lake (way to the Atlantic; and there is now no hing left of it excert a few small lakes and widenings of the Congo occupyit g the deepest hollows in the old lake floor.

The Congo is the artery that carries off the drainage of this lake b d and of the siones off the terraces and mountains leading down to it. It occupies, of course, the lowest part of the former I ke floor and generally speaking, the redian line through it. None of the lateral pivers coming from the terrace or mountains can be regarded as the true Course. They are teaffluents of this trunk highway, which receives all the waters and carries them to the sea.

of the Empire State may well congratulate themselves. So absorbed have they been in efforts to insure a Republican Electoral vote by this largest of commonwealths that their own clection seems but an incident of the greater triumph. But a Republican administration at Albany in these times is for New York a fact of the first importance.

The Hon. James D. Richandson of Tennessee will not be the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

To the holor and credit of the party which Samural of the party which Samural of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

For the holor and credit of the party which Samural of the should not be permitted to retain his present rost at the head of the Muse, this sleek or similar of trivials gains from public ortical times the post of the floor.

A Republican Opposed to Negro Suffrage.

To the Empire State may well the should be deprived of the data.

First-Because when I walk down the street and mass a number of argrees should be deprived of the data.

First-Because when I walk down the street and mass a number of argrees along based on the party which is distinct the party which is distinct.

Second Pecause when I walk down the street and mass a number of argrees I may be should be deprived of the data.

First-Because when I walk down the street and mass a number of argrees I am pushed into the repair terry was to employ the takes a scat by himself. The negro is not a destrable person to sit next to in a public convey wine.

Second Pecause when a number of them go into a clear of a destrable person to sit next to in a pupilic convey when the proper is not a destrable person to sit next to in a pupilic convey when a number of a clear to a destrable person to sit next to in a pupilic convey when a number of them go into a pupilic convey when a number of them go into a pupilic convey when a number of the site of

Abraham Lincoln on Executive Powers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Bryan. looked his saying to the Chicago ministers who urged the immediate issuing of an Emancipation edict, to with "Understand, I raise no objection against it on legal or Constitutional grounds; for, as ishing forward and claiming privileges which the | Commander in Chief of the army and navy in time white man has had to labor for I refer especially to of war, I suppo e I have a fright to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy."

bou Bill Bryan, may his tribe grow less, Awoke one night in very great distress, Seeing through the darkness of his gloomy room The mouldy relies of his eight years' boom Also an angel, with a golden pen Writing the names of many honest men Men who would scorn the mean and grave offence Of colding dollars worth but fifty cents. Though years of "gab" had made Bill Bryan tired He could a k questions and at once inquired. 'Is my nam there''

The angel answered with a pitying look, "Your name is nowhere found winin the book "Nor name of kith of kin." "Then write me down," there came the answer keen, "As one who, spite of faults, still 'might have been' If sliver men had not all called me bright And made me think sixteen to one was right I always tried to do what I thought best For William Bryan, well-you know the rest. That's no excus ," the Angel said. "and no defence

And then the angel vanished, but came again With great awakening light November sixth-late in election night-And showed the names the people honored most And, lot McKinley's name led all the host.

OYSTER PIRATES OF THE POTOMAC. WHY THEY WERE FOR M'KINLEY.

to mislead the general public and to give an this section. It is certainly true that the best ,

law, though certainly more frequent than they should be, have equally as little to do with it The trouble lies in the fact that it takes an oyster longer to mature than the season permits, and the original growth having been altime allowed. If the State should by law prohibit oystering for the time necessary for this. t would work hardship on those engaged in the business, and force them to seek employment elsewhere, while the revenue derived to the State would be materially lessened, and the burden of enforcing the law would necessa-

rily fall upon other industries. The people of Tidewater, Va., have long recognized the fact that something would have to be done if this industry was to be preserved in common, while those in other sections of the State have demanded a revenue from this interest in the common. Consequently the "oyster question" has played a prominent part in the political arena. An earnest and patriotic effort has been made by recent Legislatures to take this question out of politics and to place it on a business basis. They perceived that this communistic system is incompatible with progress; that under this condition the vicious and vagrant thrive at the exthe law-abiding and frugal. Thrift ense of the law-abiding and frugal. Inrut-nd industry must be encouraged in the indi-idual by laws that will asper to him the fruit-of his labor. A law which requires all oysters under two inches to be left on the bottoms in wo inches to be left on the bottoms in o increase the yearly output is difficult enforce, when oysters this size are worth cents a bushel and when thrown back

to enforce, when oysters this size are worth 50 cents a bushel and when thrown back must become common property again.

A survey has been made of certain parts of the bottoms which are designated as public oyster grounds, while all bottoms not included therein are assigned to individuals for planting. A Board of Fisheries has been provided to exercise general supervision. The result so far has been highly satisfactory. Many acres of bottom are now under cultivation. There is a bright future before the man of energy who goes into this business. Only small capital is required. These bottoms are not as difficult to guard as some would have us believe. I have lived all my life in Tidewater, Ve. and I know these people to be as law abiding as any other. They will not attempt to take by force what they are not entitled to by law. There is some lawlessness here, as everywhere else but private rights are respected and in the majority of cases confleting interests have been adjusted through legal and proper means.

Lam one of the parties to the suit that Capt. Tyler speaks of. Mr. Thomas B. Murphy, a former member of the Virginia Legislature Mr. Robert Murphy, an enterprising and successful business man of this section, myself, and several others here applied for oyster planting grounds in Nomini and Currioman bays. It is contended by a number of tongmen that this is not assignable, and a temporary injunction has been awarded them restraining it is contended by a number of temporary in-his is not assignable, and a temporary in-function has been awarded them restraining from madening it to us. The the inspector from assigning it to us. The question will be settled in the courts, and we do not apprehend any violence if we succeed in leasing it. The majority of those who take oysters in these waters are hard-working and

do not appeared any violence if we succeed in leasing it. The majority of those who take oysters in these waters are hard-working and law-abiding chizens. They are jealous of their rights in the premises, and violently opposed to any one's monopolizing the business. They see the necessity of some sort of method being adopted, and will not oppose any interference which they may deem inexpedient or detrimental, except by means within the law. I do not for one moment doubt that all differences between oystermen and planters can be adjusted, and the business vastiy extended and improved.

Nomini and Currioman burs present one of the most attractive water fronts on these shores. The surrounding lands are exceedingly fertile. In slaver times it was highly incroved and cultivated in large tracts, but, with the loss of this labor the burs have been needected for the more remunerative ovster beds nearby. Small homes have been built along the water course from the product of these beds, but their value is daily declining under the present system. The time is now ripe for inaugurating a system of oyster planting. Cheap lands can be bought with oyster fronts attached. The climate is healthy and mild, free from the dreadful cyclones, floods and blizzards of other ports. Limitless supplies of purest artesian water can be had at moderate cost. The lands are well adapted to fruit and truck, and to general farming. Stock raising is very profitable. The water courses furnish easy access to the markets of Baltimore. Washington and Philadelphia. These mirraulous tales about over pirates are cross exaggerations of the true condition of affairs, and I think it due to these people that the error be corrected. Respectfully yours.

WAT TYLER MAYO. HAGUE, Va., Nov. 1, 1900.

Copper in New Jersey. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The com-

munication from Pennington, N. J., in THE SUN of Nov. 3, and the letter from Mr. J. C. Reiff in to-day's issue, are both of much interest to the geologist, mineralogist and metallurgist in this age of copper.

confirming the existence of copper and its ores in probably paying quantities in the State of New Jersey. But I do desire to contradict the | tion from Putnam's Magazine perhaps means scare assertion in the Penning on communication that the Schuyle; mine has been exhaust d.

I have been engag on the Schu ler mae at this piace for more than a year in thoroughly not sugaring it, with the result that the A ling ton copper C mpany is now erecting a mil and wo k in which 150 tens of its ore are to be treated daily for their copper contents. treate i daily for their copper contents. We invite teed to ome here and see for the selves that the mines, instead of being exhausted, have immense bodies of copper ores in sight which can be worked at large profit. It must be known that made a methods and machinery for mining and metallurgy make certain the profitable working of may copper ores which could not be successfully treated at the times when the older New Jersey mines coased operation.

Copper Company

Twenty-Year-Old Check Cashed. From the Galreston Daily News.

ABILENE, Tex., Nov. 1.-In the year 1870 W. Merchant of this city was engaged in buyng cattle all over this part of Texas. In those days | ort Worth was the headquarters for banking business, and Mr. Merchant, in comnon with all cowmen, had his money on dewest in one of the banks there. While in Haskell county that year he purchased five head of beef cattle from a Mr. Mobley and gave his check for \$100. On ac ount of the distance from Fort Wo, thand the inconvenient facilities for transacting such matters, Mr. Mobley did not present the check for payme tunnil six months after its date. Whin presented the casher informed the gentleman that Mr. Merchant had long a nee closed his account with the bank. Noticing further was ever done to collect the check, until recently both gentlemen met in the town of Haskell, just twenty-one years later, and began talking of "old times."

Mr. Mobley suggested to Mr. Merchant that he head an unpair check signed by him and dated in 1870, and wan ed to know if it was ut worth 180 cents on the delar. He was informed that it was, and on inquiry as to how it came into his passession explanations followed and sell county that year he purchased five head of

Mr. Mobley got his \$100.

In speaking of the incident to the News correspondent, Mr. Merchant said that in 1879 he purchased something like \$60,000 worth of cattle, and most of them in small herds, and that, with a "saddle hoin" for a memorandum book, it was very easy to lose run of a \$100 check.

Increased Earnings of B. & O. Employees

Since His Inauguration. CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 3.-Cumberland s a prosperous railroad centre and the indications are that the railroad vote will go largely to McKinley. The Baltimore and Ohio Railmac oyster pirates. I think this article is apt | road is now enjoying the most prosperous period in its history and the employees are anxious that it shall continue.

In February, 1897, the payroll of the South Cumberland repair shops of the Baltimore

in nected with the oyster-planting industry in this section. It is certainly true that the best judges—and among these is a large majority of the tongmen themselves—are agreed that the only way that this industry can be preserved and developed is by systematic and business; like planting by private individuals.

In Virginia the State has done what she could to preserve these bottors in common. We have a closed season from April to September, and e law requiring all oysters below a certain size to be left on the natural grounds. These efforts are conceded to be a failure. Each year sees the quantity of oysters decreased and there is a steady failing off in the number of the oysternen engaged. There are not to-day two boats employed in oyster catching in the waters of Virginia where there were ten less than fitteen years ago.

This condition is not chargeable to the lawbrakers, for while there is some violation of the Closed Season law by parties living on both sides of the Potomac, these depredations extend over a very small area of the river bottom and are confined entirely to that portion that belongs to both States in common. The oysters that are caught in this manner are always put down to grow under more favorable circumstances, to await the opening of the markets thereby increasing rather than diminishing the yearly output. The violations of the Cuil law, though certainly more frequent than they should be, have equally as little to do with it.

ready practically exhausted, it is impossible as he is spoken, and having a particular leanfor nature to replenish the beds in the limited ing toward slang and cant words, your article

and this make the 12% of 12% of the Section States and the States of the Stationer and 12% of 12% of the Stationer and the States of the Stationer and Olds the States of the Stat another dinerent for common learner. Posmo maintained that the Romans had all the same language.

Coming down to more recent date you will find that the word "dudes" is to be found in the Slang Dictionary published by Hotten of London in 1894. The word will be found on page 12. "Dudes" was cant for clothes. We now saw "duds." Turning to page 16 of the same book, you will find the word sliphabetically arranged in a list of words that appeared in the "Life of an English Rosque," published in 1680. It then had the spelling which we now give it, and while Prof. Skeat may be tenheavy in his etymologies, still we doubt not he is correct.

ROLLIN C. WILSON.

74 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

date of publication of the Standard Dictionary as 1890 Instead of 1894. that Farmer, in his work published in 1889, tells us that the word "If not American by origin is certainly so by usage. Probably derived from the Lowland Scotch 'duds,' I e. clothes." the dude being a very convenient tailor's block. As illustrating its po ible origin from "dud" or "duds," see the following

extract: "Think of her? I think she is dressed like a dut. can't say how she would look in the costume of the

Murray suggests that the word dud in the quota-

Looking further bac't I find in Jamieson: "Dud:

applied to a thowless follow: followed by an appli-cation of the meaning not far removed from the modern one: "He's a soft dud." The date on this work is 1825. work is 1825.

James Maitland, in his American Slang Dictionary,
published in 1891, says. "Dude—a swell or dressy
man. From the old gyosy dudes, clothes, that being
all there is to the modern dude." But the word does
not find place in Battlett, watch was issued in 1880.
New York, Oct. 31. Frank H. Vizetelly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an article on the word "dude" in last Sunday's Sun you liqueur is the most wholesome. The coloring matters suggest that there must by many who could remem used in liquors are, of course, added, among the suggest that there must by many who could remember how the word became launched. I know nothing of the origin or of the derivation of the word, but it became popular through a little poem written by Robert Saile Hill, and published in he World in the winter of 1881-82. The city was infested with the animals at that time, and neither "dandy." "coxcomb" nor "milksop" was satisfac-tory. Hill's poem was a hit. It was copied far and

peared in all the papers on the thing with a new name. One was by Mr. Herman Oel lens who write of how best to shoot them placing a battery at the cenner of Twenty-third street and Fifth arrane. That was the beginning of the popularity of the word, but where Mr. Hill rot it I do not know, and as I remember he told me he did not know. He knew many ineatincal people and was closely connected with the English Army, two near relatives being Generals who had seen much service in India. It may have come from either source, but, as he was an Englishman, I feel sure the word was imported. S. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The State Archives of Venice are said to possess the

eldest visiting card of which there is any record-of course leaving aside the probable use of such articles for some thousands of years in China. Glacome Contarini, professor at the University of Padua, sent the card in question as a curiosity to a Venetian turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled friend, saying that the German students who came in recognition, and asked each other whither he to Italy had the elegant and laudable custom of leaving such little cards, with their name and place of

STAR OF EMPIRE HALTS. No Increase in the West's Political Influence

Shown by the Census. It has long been the notion of many voters in the East that through the movement of population westward the seat of political power would be removed to, if not beyond, the Mississippl, and twenty years ago, in advance of the Federal census of 1880, a plan was seriously considered by many sanguine Western persons to agitate for the removal of the national capital to St. Louis on the ground that that city is much nearer the geographical centre of the country than Washington. This year's census was expected by some people to make an emecially great alteration in the repre-

sentation of States. The census figures show, however, that any Eastern fear of enlarged Western proponderance is unnecessary. The West has gained much in wealth and population, but the East has been gaining, too, and when the present Electoral College is reconstructed on the basis of the recent census it is little likely to give any one part of the country a larger propor-tionate representation than the present one. There are this year 417 electors and if the basis

A few mornings since, the writer met Mr. Travis at the Post Office h re, awaiting the distribution of the fast mail from New York.

There were present at the same time a number of his neighbors, who were there for the same London in 1864. The word will be found on page 12. "Dudes" was cant for clothes. We now say "dude." Turning to page 16 o' the same book, you will find the word alphabetically arranged in a list of words that appeared in the "Life of an English Rogue," published in 1880. It then had the spell ng which we now give it, and while Prof. Steat may be torcheavy in his etymologies, still we doubt not be is correct.

ROLLING C. WILSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: As one more or less intimately connected with the Standard Dictionary from the start, permit me a few words, to point out that in an editorial on the origin of "dude" published in THE SUN for Oct. 28 you give the

The Liqueur's Scientific Relation to the Dinner. From the Lancet.

Though the taking of a 'liqueur' after dinner may not be a pressing necessity, yet it is probably a phys ologically correct proceeding apart from the question of the wholesomeness of the individual constituen of the sweet, aromatic. spirituous liquid. Liqueurs are, of course, decidedly stimulating and they indus a sense of warmth and comfort after a meal which may mask any feeling of gastrie discomfort that might otherwise be experienced. This effect, however, is due to some extent to the spirit, but mor particularly it may be ref rred to the aromatic oils The oils of aniseed, absin he (wormwood), cinnam caraway, &c. and most other aromatic olis, are carminative and soothing, and therapeutically, thes come under the general description of stomachics. The liqueur is not necessarily a product of distilla ion so far as its aromatic i gredients are concerned. The distilled products, however, are probably prefe able to mere spirituous infusions from the dietic point

Chartreuse and Benedictine are distilled from a mix ture of various natural aromatic sub-tances, many of which, it is said, are contained in the British Pharmacoperia. Rummel, again, is distilled from cara-way seeds and many authorities consider that this aubstances used being Prussian blue, sulphate ind go, burnt sugar. spinach or parsiey green, cochtneal, logwood, saffron and turmeric Chloroform, is said, is often a constituent of figuors and internally chior form has a marked edative action on the ston

ach and is an antispasmedic. Among other constituents used in the formulas liqueurs obtained by simple infusion are aloes, spirit wide, and for a few weeks humorous articles ap-of nitrous ether, wetle ether, and ammonia. It is not peared in all the papers on the thing with a new to be supposed that the best jugar dients are necessarily added, since any imperfections would not be vious to the palate on account of the powerful nature of the aromatic oils. Certain celebrated liqueurs har as is well known, an interesting and classic history and the secrets of their manufacture are still mosjealously guarded. Doubtless these liqueurs had their origin in the fact that their chief effect was that of carminative during digestion owing to the aromatic

From the St James's Gazette.

Mr Barrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch a train. He was hastening from the bookstall laden with papers. "a good many six penny ones among them," he dolefully relates, when I went Then Kipling, exclaiming, "Lucky beggar, origin, at the houses of friends when they called and found them absent. The card referred to bears a coal-of-arms with the me.to: "Espoir me confort." and beneaths "Joannes Westerhof Westphalus" "Indn't I, though!" returned; Barrie; and added rue you've got papers!" seized the bundle from Barrie fully, "but he hadn't flung me half eneugh"

\$26,000 l an effor tlons le hts son tions as posed c clare, w drama half-pri ashame book di sible st roung lacking is beyon the box content Some know ar

structin

Thentre.

Aquarin

Wilcox's

retire f

gerald

n Fran

Hugo Ta Di

and co was to to be

was norather had n next a

from There

really of the

her we

the ri

the !

have o

Step b

rears

kind.

to tead

little 1

painte

tress

discard

down do not

nfamy

bed, a

lover.

Step to

Lans

novel

a drar

matati

ear in Some of a mislead

minstrels That Leo soprano t a enterta negro ske
in the mai
ago. The
hardly an
house was
Le tigh
heatrical
an lenger
had been g
The cuts and a doz explainable azs. In

Joseph Jo